

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The Public Dissatisfied With
England's Action.

GLADSTONE AND GRANVILLE.

An Important Discussion in the
House of Commons—The
Hopes and Fears.

Peace.

Moscow, May 3.—The Gazette says it has reason to believe an honest expedition has been found by which both sides can settle the Russo-English dispute.

LONDON, May 3.—The Times urges that the advance upon Herat by the Russians should constitute a distinct *casus belli* without further debate or discussion.

LONDON, May 4.—Government has sent orders to Dover to cease chartering ships of small pattern for the transport service. This is believed to foreshadow the stoppage of all war preparations.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, Granville, to inquiries, stated that England and Russia had agreed to renew negotiations in London concerning the Afghan frontier question, and that the meeting of the plenipotentiaries had been arranged in detail. His Lordship said that both England and Russia had agreed that the difficulties which had arisen from the Penjdeh incident should be submitted to "a full investigation and reference to friendly powers."

CALCUTTA, May 4.—The public is dissatisfied with England's concession to Russia, and fears are generally expressed now that the English attitude may have already endangered the safety of the party composing the Lumsden surveying commission. Preparation for war on a large scale still continues in India.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—It is stated that the imperial ministry, in council, have decided finally upon the utmost limits of the concession which Russia is willing to make to England in the pending Afghan controversy. The war is expected to start for Moscow tomorrow, to celebrate the jubilee of Russian nobility.

Terrible Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Evening Post Tucson, Arizona, special: An account of a terrible tragedy has just been received from Taratan, Mexico. A 7-year-old son of a wealthy resident, named Lopez, was kidnapped. The father was notified that the child would be killed if \$75,000 ransom was not deposited in a certain place within two days. By accident the note to the father was not delivered until too late to negotiate with the criminals. At the expiration of the second day the father found the body of the child in his court yard, horribly mutilated. A 15-year-old sister, on seeing her brother's corpse, fell dead. The father has become a raving maniac. The perpetrators are being sought, and, if caught, they will be lynched.

Tennessee Turf.

NASHVILLE, May 4.—First race—2-year-olds, five furlongs, Prima Donna won, Juliette second, Portna third. Time, 1:06. Uncle Dan was first in a length, but was set back for crossing the others at the head of the home stretch.

Second race, mile heats, Boulevard won, two straight heats, Slocum and Virgie Hearn second and third in both heats. Time, 1:47, 1:48.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, Tabitha won, Eruba second, Tecumseh third. Time, 1:19.

Demoralized Rates.

St. Paul, Minn., May 4.—The transcontinental emigration rates are demoralized. A few months ago, the Trans-Continental Association reduced emigration rates from New York to San Francisco \$50. This was done to meet the low rates by the Sunset route.

The rates were to be given only to salt water emigrants through the Pacific Coast. The stipulations in this agreement was that the ticket should bear the official stamp of the agent and the name of the steamship bearing the emigrants. This stipulation was violated, hence the demoralization. A meeting will be called to meet at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, May 15th, to consider the matter.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, May 4.—Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 2.

St. Louis, May 4.—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 7.

New York, May 4.—Providence, 5; New York, 8.

Detroit, May 4.—Detroit, 10; Buffalo, 4.

Declined.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—A. Haller Gross, has declined the appointment as consul at Athens, Greece.

Every Woman Knows Them.

The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, or even out of order, the whole system is deranged, and the result is a class of symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one unfailing remedy, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the favorite of the sex.

The All-Pervading Topic.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, Granville, in answer to inquiries, stated that England and Russia had agreed to renew negotiations in London concerning the Afghan frontier question, and that the meeting of the plenipotentiaries had been arranged in detail. His Lordship said that both England and Russia had agreed that the difficulties which had arisen from the Penjdeh incident should be submitted to "a full investigation and reference to friendly powers."

Lord Granville said that both governments would facilitate the inquiry as much as possible. The Penjdeh district would remain neutral territory during the progress of negotiations. The Russian government, continued Lord Granville, have stated their readiness to consider the question of withdrawing their troops, should the decision of the Afghan boundary commission prove to be against them. Any differences that may arise regarding the interpretation of passages in the dispatches of the two governments would be dealt with in a manner consistent with the honor of both countries. To other interrogations, Lord Granville said the British government had sanctioned the release of the *Bosphore Egyptien*, without giving any opinion as to the legality of the action of France having demanded the reopening of the office of the paper and punishment of the persons concerned in the act of seizure and suppression.

England caused a legal inquiry to be made into the matter and ascertaining from this inquiry that the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien* was warranted, England, without disclosing any of her share of responsibility for the act of seizure, advised Egypt to apologize to France, and allow the *Bosphore Egyptien* to reappear.

Gladstone stated in the House of Commons this afternoon, that no communication had as yet passed between Russia and England in regard to the occupation of Port Hamilton, Ireland, in response to a question, by Sir Stafford Northcote, Gladstone said, all impediments in the way of the friendly prosecution of correspondence on the Afghan question between England and Russia appeared to be removed. The two governments, he said, were now ready to refer to the sovereign of some friendly state, any difficulties which may be found to exist in regard to the agreement of the 10th of March with the view to a settlement of the matter in a manner consistent with the honor of both sides. Continuing, Gladstone said, both Russia and England were prepared to resume forthwith, in London, communications on the main points of the line delimiting the Afghan frontier, but the details of the line have to be examined and traced on the spot in conformity with the conditions formerly agreed upon. "Russia," said the premier, "has expressed herself willing to agree to the removal of the Russian outposts."

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons, referring to the subject of communications in London between England and Russia, Gladstone said they would be much facilitated by the more full and exact knowledge which the government was now possessed of. The American views since the meeting between him and Earl Dufferin at Rawal Pindi, and the valuable topographical information which had since reached England.

The Right Honorable Sir Charles Dilke, president of the local government board, announced for the government that it was imperative in the interest of the country that the House proceed at once with the vote of the credit. A number of members at once put interrogatories to the government concerning the trustworthiness of the reports of both General Sir Peter Lumsden and General Komaroff.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons, in substance, that the dispute of the Penjdeh incident had never been a question of the trial of any officer, but one which concerned the honor of the two governments involved in the March agreement. It was not in the power of either party to this agreement that it would be found sufficiently clear.

Lord Randolph Churchill, the young conservative leader, now arose and launched into a savage assault on the government. The argument just made on behalf of the government was a terrible piece of news for those anxious for the safety of the Indian Empire. "Government," cried out his lordship, "have made a base, cowardly surrender of every point at issue to Russia. I greatly fear that as a result we have lost India." Lord Randolph, continuing, said he protested against the conduct of the government in submitting the vote of credit on Monday last, without giving the slightest indication of their policy and the exact point at issue with Russia. The latter, he contended, had been for a long time breaking the agreement of 1873 with respect to Central Asia. In regard to the Afghan Lord Churchill insisted that the Russians long ago passed the boundary which they had promised to respect as the rightful frontier line of the American's dominion. In 1882, a series of pledges were voluntarily given by Russia concerning the boundary, and all of them had been deliberately broken.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, Radical, moved that the vote of credit be reduced from \$55,000,000 to \$38,000,000. The motion was rejected, by 79 to 29.

The majority included the Conservative leaders. Farnellites voted with the minority.

The Speaker then put the main question, the vote of credit. The main question, several members questioned Gladstone, but failed to elicit any further information.

Sir Randolph Churchill said he feared that when the news should become known in India, England would lose all the respect, sympathy and loyalty of the natives. He declared that the history of Russia's negotiations with England was a record of treachery, fraud and falsehood. Remembering the action of the government in the present matter and the useless sacrifices in the Sudan.

It was stated that it was impossible to repose the slightest confidence in the government and it was farcical to acquiesce in the present vote. He implored the ministers who were dealing with the present crisis to remember the past perjury of Russia, their duty to England and India. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Gladstone said that there had

been no change in the government's policy since Monday last, when the house unanimously voted in favor of the credit. Government were trying to obtain a definite Russo-Afghan frontier, and he trusted they would succeed. At present there was no frontier in existence enabling one power to call another to account for passing the forbidden line. He contended that if the papers when published showed that the American did not desire to advance the frontier, England had no right to force it on him. In Mr. Gladstone's judgment, any appearance of hesitation in agreeing to the credit, would be a serious public evil. He had no objection to sweeping criticism, but when, happily, there was the prospect of a favorable issue of the difficult crisis he asked the House not to derogate from what it had already patriotically done. He declared that if, in such a period of anxiety and difficulty, government were unworthy of being trusted, the sooner they were released from their responsibilities the better. The motion that the debate be adjourned was negatived by a vote of 181 to 118.

Baron Henry De Worms (Conservative) moved that the House be adjourned.

Gladstone opposed the motion, saying he did so under a deep sense of public duty.

Sir Stafford Northcote explained that the opposition had no wish to exhibit a policy of hesitation, but simply wanted time to understand government's policy. The motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 191 to 111, and the further motion to adjourn the debate was rejected by a vote of 194 to 109.

A still further motion to adjourn the House was made, whereupon Mr. Gladstone suggested that if the vote of credit was agreed on, the discussion of the subject could be raised on Thursday in the committee of supply.

Sir Stafford Northcote assented to this suggestion and the motion to adjourn the House was negatived. The vote of credit was then agreed to by a vote of 180 to 20.

After Gladstone had announced the peace arrangement in the House of Commons, the Conservative members held a meeting and decided that it would be impolitic to oppose the vote of credit.

A communication from the Russian government defines the scope of the arrangement. It is limited to the consideration of the explanations with reference to the alleged violation of the convention. The terms of the arrangement indicate that the arbitrator's functions will be to find a formula of conciliation consistent with the *amur propre* of both sides. Emperor William will be asked to act as arbitrator and it is expected that he will consent.

The Northwest Situation.

WINNIPEG, April 4.—The line is still down between Humboldt and Clarke's Crossing. There is much speculation as to the cause of its remaining down so long. Repairs left Humboldt on Saturday to look for the break, and nothing has been heard of them. Private dispatches brought by courier to Humboldt, and telegraphed from there today, are dated "Camp, six miles south of Gabriel's Crossing." This would indicate that Middleton has moved some four miles from Fish Creek. It is floated that the steamer *Northcote* was blown on Saturday, and it is supposed that he has reached Clark's crossing long before this. The water is constantly rising in the river, which will allow of the stream being used to convey supplies.

At It Again.

NAPLES, May 4.—The eruption of Vesuvius presents a grand spectacle at night, and is viewed by crowds of visitors. Professor Palmieri thinks there is no serious danger from the eruption.

"See The Mighty Host Advancing."

What a crowd! Fevers; chills; weak and aching backs; painful joints; tormented muscles; sleepless nights; cruel sweats; dizziness; lack of appetite. This disagreeable condition may all be prevented by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. Brown's Iron Bitters is the sworn enemy of malaria and all its troop. Dr. M. M. Croome, of Dardanelles, Ark., says, "It is the best medicine in the world, and is effecting miraculous cures."

Losses by Fire.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, of May 5, estimates the aggregates of loss by fire in the United States and Canada, in April, at \$7,750,000, and for the four months so far this year at \$18,250,000. This is at the rate of over \$105,000,000 for a year. The *Bulletin* says that the scourge of fire has fastened itself upon the country to a degree which is out of proportion to the increased value of property, and is becoming alarming enough to demand attention from all property owners.

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, skin, ingrown, better, salt rheum, costed feet, chilblains.

Popular Physicians.

There is a growing demand on all sides for remedies agreeable to the taste as well as beneficial in effect, and the leading physicians and druggists gladly welcome to the list of new remedies all preparations possessing real merit and a pleasant taste. It is now admitted by all who have tried the new remedy, which is having such an immense sale—Syrup of Figs—that it is the most agreeable and efficacious preparation ever discovered. If you want the best of all liver medicines and purgatives, Syrup of Figs is your choice. Trial, 75¢, 15¢, and large bottles for sale by Co-op. Drug Store.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs all over the world. Have it in your house. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

WAS HE SHOT AT?

A Novel Method of Saluting
the President.

WATTERSON IN WASHINGTON.

A D. & R. G. Strike that may Prove
Serious—The Statement of an
Eye-Witness.

Strike of the D. & R. G. Shopmen

DENVER, Col., May 4.—Between 400 and 500 shop hands of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, in this city and Salida, went out on a strike this morning. They demand the discharge of two objectionable Denver foremen and the reinstatement of about a dozen men recently discharged to reduce the force. Inquiry among the strikers and officers fails to unearth any other grievance. The strikers threaten to stop all trains except the mail if the demands are not acceded to within three or four days. It is reported that the men at Gunnison, Grand Junction and Salt Lake pledge the strikers their support and will go out if necessary to carry their point. The grievances are generally regarded here as puerile and little sympathy will be accorded the strikers by the public.

DENVER, Col., May 4.—*Tribune-Republican's* special from Gunnison and Grand Junction, state that promptly at 11:30 a. m. in obedience to instructions from headquarters at Denver, all the members of the Knights of Labor in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande railway quit work. At Gunnison, the round house and freight house were closed. No freights were allowed to leave the yards. All the shops of Grand Junction were deserted. At Salida the yards are filled with hundreds of loaded freights which will not be allowed to move. Thirty engines are housed with their fires drawn. The strength of the strikers is estimated at 1,000. Everything is quiet along the line. No serious trouble is anticipated.

Eye Witnesses' Statement.

SIMLA, May 4.—Eye witnesses to the Penjdeh affair say that on March 29th, Taib Salar, the Afghan commander, received General Komaroff's ultimatum, in substance that unless the Afghans retired from the left bank of the Kushik and the right bank of the Murghab before evening of that date, the Russians would drive them out. Captain Yate then conferred with Colonel Zacharowski, as already reported. The same night, Taib Salar, after consulting with the British officers, declined to evacuate the positions referred to, but offered to consider reasonable proposals regarding the pickets and outposts. General Komaroff made no answer to the offer, and next morning during a rainfall, accompanied by a heavy mist, the Russians advanced. Turcoman cavalry covering the infantry. This movement drew the Afghans fire. When the Turcomans opened out, showing the battalions of the Seventy-third regiment, Sotwa Cossacks and eight guns. Two of the latter came into action and the infantry fired volleys for half an hour, sweeping the Afghans down in files. The Afghans, with muzzle-loaders and wet powder answered feebly, while two guns, badly positioned, replied to the Russian artillery. Kushik River was swollen and unfording. The only means of retreat was by the Pul-i-Khist bridge, seven feet wide. The Cossacks swept forward on the left flank of the Afghans, and the Russian infantry charged their entrenchments and carried them at the point of the bayonet, killing hundreds of defenders, who resisted bravely. After the first shot, the British officers five miles south, Ak-Tapa, hurried to the spot and met the Afghans in full retreat, both from Ak-Tapa and Pul-i-Khist. Colonel Alkhanoff, with a strong escort, crossed the bridge and occupied the Afghan military governor's tent, but no pursuit was made. Colonel Alkhanoff ordered his Saruk Turcomans to attack Captain Yate's party, which arrived during the Afghan retreat. Captain Yate asked Col. Zacharowski for an interview and requested that troops be sent to guard the British camp. No answer was given to the request. Some Tekke Turcomans appeared on the scene and the Saruk Turcomans, with Captain Yate, urged the retreat. The British relieved, under escort, the Saruk chiefs. Taib Salar was badly wounded. The Afghans were demoralized. A copy of the telegram giving the news of the agreement of March 17th, was given Col. Zacharowski March 27th.

"Rough on Piles"

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Pruritus, Bleeding, Internal or other. Internal and External Remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50¢. Druggists.

His Success

Financially and socially, are largely due to his excellent health. If his system were clogged and feverish, no doubt he would fail as so many others do. But why not enjoy good health when one can please the palate at the same time? Syrup of Figs is not only pleasant to the taste, it also cleanses the system thoroughly, yet painlessly; it is harmless in its nature, and strengthens the organs on which it acts so that regular habits may be formed, and the sufferer permanently restored to health and happiness. Sample bottles free and large bottles for sale by all Druggists. Co-op. Drug Store. Wholesale agents.

Its Wonderful Efficacy.

No remedy ever discovered possesses the wonderful efficacy of Syrup of Figs. The certainty with which it expels all impurities from the system, at the same time giving tone to the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, places it ahead of all other remedies to say nothing of its being more easily taken. It is selling very rapidly. Co-op. Drug Store agent for Salt Lake.

Watterson in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Henry Watterson, who has been here the past week, to-night sent the following to his paper as expressive of his impression of President Cleveland and his administration: "A slight attack of sore eyes," Watterson's telegram begins, "suggested a visit to Washington, and having tried the executive and departmental treatment for nearly a week, it has occurred to me that a brief account of some of the impressions of the administration may be of interest to the readers of the *Courier-Journal*. On a certain occasion Artemus Ward pointed in front of his canvass, and to his audience: 'Ladies and gentlemen—These are horses. It was only this morning that the artist came to me, with tears in his eyes, and exclaimed, 'I can conceal it from you no longer, Mr. Ward, they are horses.' In its entire utterances and appointments the administration has so spoken to the country. It can conceal it no longer. It is a Democratic administration. For my part," continues Watterson, "I have never doubted this in the least, and details how personal contact and opportunities for getting at both sides of the points of criticism have strengthened these original impressions; and the case of sore eyes has entirely disappeared."

Watterson then, in a characteristic manner, dwells upon the "admirable qualities" of the President, and incidentally refers in a similar vein to Miss Cleveland. Watterson deems the President "equally loyal to his great place and to his party, asking no favors and looking to his work to vindicate itself." Says the dispatch: "Very great forbearance and a patient temper should be extended by the public to such a public servant."

The attack of Senator Eustis upon the administration seen to Watterson equally unjust and unwise. The President has been just two months in office. There has been no attempt to shape a policy. The thankless duty of considering the claims of aspirants has consumed all the time. There is no doubt that when Congress assembles, Eustis will find himself in sympathy with the administration upon all the leading issues of the times, so that he will be in a situation of having support forced from him in spite of his personal hostility. There will be time enough to down the administration when it violates its pledges. The communication closes thus: "I assure the disappointed and the doubting among Democrats, that if the President should go faster than he is going, he would surely run his bark ashore. Beset on all sides by complications, and badgered day in and day out by importunities, this administration has kept its temper passing well, and has made no more mistakes than are common to new comers into office, and not so many as might have been expected."

Was Cleveland Shot At?

WASHINGTON, May 4.—When the President's train was near Mount Hope Station, Maryland, returning from Gettysburg, about 8 o'clock this evening, three pistol shots were heard in rapid succession, as from a revolver, and the flash of the weapon was within two or three feet of the moving train. It is probable that some enthusiast had devised this method of celebrating the passage of the President and the demonstration was intended as a salute. It created some amazement and gave rise to some jocular remarks among the passengers, but since the return of the train, the rumor has spread through the city that the President was shot at. The President expressed himself, however, as having passed a pleasant day, and having been very much interested by what he had seen and heard upon the battle-field of Gettysburg.

Railway Decision.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 4.—Judge Deady, to-day, rendered an opinion in the United States Circuit Court, declaring the Houli railway bill constitutional on two principal points, viz: That the passenger fares shall not be more than 4 cent per mile, and the freight charges no higher than they were on January 1st, 1885, and that there shall be no discrimination. The decision was occasioned by the petition of R. Koehler, receiver of the Oregon & California road, who asked for instructions concerning how to proceed after the 20th instant, when the law goes into effect.

Oregon Short Line Directors.

OMAHA, May 4.—The representatives of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line met to-day, and elected the following directors: Sidney Dillon, New York, Eliza Atkins, Frederick L. Ames and Fred Gordon Dexter, of Boston, and S. R. Calloway, Omaha. The only change in the succession of Calloway to the place of S. H. H. Clark. The directors meet in Boston the latter part of the month, to elect officers.

Hoodlumism Checked.

FARMINGTON, May 2, 1885.

To the Editor of THE HERALD: Last Wednesday night, five of our youngsters of fifteen—summers and upwards, robbed a neighbor's beehive and the erring youths were reprimanded to-day by the Justice T. S. Steed, with a lecture and a fine of \$5 and ten days imprisonment. Several similar breaches have been committed here and a tincture of hoodlumism has been manifested by some of our boys. It is to be hoped this unfortunate affair will prove a lasting warning to the young men of this and all other towns, and learn them to curb their mischievous dispositions a little and have a little more respect for other people's rights and feelings.

DIED.

CHESENEY.—At 156 W. Fourth South Street, Salt Lake City, Bertie, son of James Chesney, aged 6 years and 2 days.

PLEASANT VALLEY POINTS.

PLEASANT VALLEY, May 1, 1885.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

To-day is the first it has not snowed for some time, but the snow has melted off almost every day. Some mornings we would have about two inches of snow, and before night butterflies would be flitting around.

A few days since, Griffith T. Jones, a miner, had a rock fall on him in the mine, cutting his foot very badly. It will be some time before he will be able to work.

EDGAR E. ANGELL, paid us a visit of several days. Angell's visits are few and far between. In this place, but they are welcome when they do come.

HENRY C. ARNOT, a German, who kept the Valley House here, took an eastern bound train, leaving his creditors about \$3,000 out of pocket. Arnot was a miner, who came here with nothing, and worked his way up to where he stood a few days ago.

PHONO.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip of life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

SANFORD'S
RADICAL CURE
FOR CATARRH.

Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir,
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A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Stinging or Head Colds, Clears the Head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache and induces Chills and Fevers. In Chronic Catarrh it cleans the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing, when affected, from the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive mucus, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, a complete package, of all drug stores for \$1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

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For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Croup, Colds, Whooping Cough, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Complaint, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plaster (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25¢ everywhere.

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Author and Practitioner.

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Dr. Foote is the well-known author of "Plain Home Talk, embracing Medical Common Sense," of "Science in Story," etc., and editor of Dr. Foote's *Health Monthly*. Dr. Foote, Sr., is in Salt Lake City for the purpose of showing that the only Dr. Foote, Jr., or Dr. Foot, Jr., entitled to that designation, who has made himself conspicuous as a practitioner or writer, is his son, Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., who has never visited Utah or the great west, nor practiced medicine outside of New York, where he has been associated with his father for the past ten years. Anyone using the name must show some reason that entitles him to do so, or his pretensions will be challenged. Any one who fraudulently and with intent to deceive, uses a name which does not belong to him, can hardly be relied upon as a safe counsellor when health and life are at stake.

The readers of Dr. Foote's works, all patients who have consulted him by letter, and the sick generally, are invited to call. No charge for consultation in person or by mail.

Dr. Foote's visit will be brought to a close as soon as the object which brought him here is accomplished. This unavoidable uncertainty renders it expedient that those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of consulting the Doctor, without incurring the expense of a visit to New York, should do so without delay.

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